

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

of Cochin-China's forests. At this time forest guards were installed, but not was a real forestry service organized and extended to as well. By 1900 it was also imperative to do something the forests of Aïm and Tonkin, so a general service was created two later, at the same time as special services for each country of the. *In 1913 this service was suppressed in favour of the local as of the general decentralization.* the Union has about two hundred Europeans in its Forestry Service, by native technicians and guards trained at the Forestry of Hanoi. One of their most important contributions was a Inventory of Indo-Chinese forests. Their work revealed 16 per cent of these forests were in the process of disappearing, due to *ray* cultivation; that 17 per cent had been impoverished deforestation; that 33 per cent were still intact but and only 34 per cent accessible and exploited. The area of Indo-China covers 31,000,000 hectares, and it exclusively to the state and to the communes. There are no private forests* since such land is never granted as a

is an important native occupation, since it furnishes one of the elements of native diet. The two greatest fishing areas are the of —notably the Tonle-Sap which is one of the productive regions—and the coast of Cochin-China. catch in fresh fish amounts to about of is exported to Hong-Kong, Singapore, **ittd to** France. Toft has wisely maintained a passive role in

* The natives have long assigned certain districts, and the government has respected customs and local usages. In this they pressure to apply legislation, for example, aete. For the fish on which many Anna-Iratg *amid* not .be caught with other than the

The of fuming out fishing rights was originally in abuse led to its suppression in

of areas was found preferable, since it of ptivjfagcg. Toelee-Sap is unique at the and ewea the nearby forests furnish such